

attacked. It's time to level the playing field.

Third, it extends the right of victims to address the court concerning the sentence to all criminal cases.

Fourth, the bill establishes higher standards of professional conduct for lawyers in Federal cases to protect victims and other witnesses from abuse, and to promote the effective search for the truth. It does this by requiring hat lawyers in Federal cases: not engage in conduct for the purpose of increasing litigation expenses; not engage in conduct designed just to harass another person; not offer false evidence, or discredit true evidence; elicit a full account of the events from the lawyer's client; not necessarily delay litigation; must disclose information that the client intends to commit a crime of violence; and may disclose information that the client intends to commit other crimes.

Fifth, it removes the restriction that limits use of notices that violent Federal offenders will be released to law enforcement purposes. This will allow victims to be informed when their assailant is back in the community.

Finally, the bill requires that prosecutors have the same level of representation on committees that make court rules as defense attorneys do. This will ensure that fair, balanced rules are enacted, which do not favor criminals over prosecutors.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

I also strongly believe that swift, sure action must be taken to stop domestic violence, and that penalties must be increased for those who commit this heinous crime.

This bill includes a provision to authorize capital punishment, under Federal interstate domestic violence offenses, for cases in which the offender murders the victim.

That's tough punishment for perpetrators who think domestic violence is something that goes on behind closed doors, where it's OK for them to beat their wives, or girlfriends, or mothers or sisters because it's their prerogative. Well, Mr. President, domestic violence is no one's prerogative and this bill provides tough punishment for criminals who deserve it.

This bill also makes two changes in the rules of evidence, to help victims of domestic violence. First, it allows evidence of the defendant's past crimes or wrongful acts against the victim to be introduced, to establish a pattern of abuse.

Second, it allows evidence of battered women's syndrome to be introduced, to show why some women are driven to retaliate against their abusers.

Finally, the bill fights those who transmit HIV in sexual assaults, by requiring that: sentences be toughened if the offender knew he was infected; upon request of the victim, the offender must be tested for HIV before he is released; and follow-up testing be done on sexual assailants.

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, right now too many women fear for their safety and too many women suffer physically and emotionally from domestic violence. We can do something about it. I urge my colleagues to support the Victim Rights and Domestic Violence Prevention Act of 1995. •

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 684

At the request of Mr. HATFIELD, the name of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BIDEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 684, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for programs of research regarding Parkinson's disease, and for other purposes.

S. 949

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 949, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington.

S. 1212

At the request of Mr. COATS, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1212, a bill to provide for the establishment of demonstration projects designed to determine the social, civic, psychological, and economic effects of providing to individuals and families with limited means an opportunity to accumulate assets, and to determine the extent to which an asset-based welfare policy may be used to enable individuals and families with low income to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

S. 1317

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1317, a bill to repeal the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, to enact the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1995, and for other purposes.

S. 1360

At the request of Mr. BENNETT, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1360, a bill to ensure personal privacy with respect to medical records and health care-related information, and for other purposes.

S. 1392

At the request of Mr. BAUCUS, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1392, a bill to impose temporarily a 25-percent duty on imports of certain Canadian wood and lumber products, to require the administering authority to initiate an investigation under title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to such products, and for other purposes.

S. 1453

At the request of Mr. BURNS, the names of the Senator from North Da-

kota [Mr. DORGAN] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] were added as cosponsors of S. 1453, a bill to prohibit the regulation by the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs of any activities of sponsors or sponsorship programs connected with, or any advertising used or purchased by, the Professional Rodeo Cowboy Association, its agents or affiliates, or any other professional rodeo association, and for other purposes.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place Wednesday, December 20, 1995 at 9:30 a.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to receive testimony on S. 594 and H.R. 1296, bills to provide for the administration of certain Presidio properties at minimal cost to the Federal taxpayer and to review a map associated with the San Francisco Presidio. Specifically, the purposes are to determine which properties within the Presidio of San Francisco should be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Presidio Trust and to outline what authorities are required to ensure that the Trust can meet the objective of generating revenues sufficient to operate the Presidio without a Federal appropriation.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the committee staff

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, December 15, 1995, at 2:00 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for hearing on the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Minimum Wage, during the session of the

Senate on Friday, December 15, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
WHITewater DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED
MATTERS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Committee to Investigate Whitewater Development and Related Matters be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, December 15, 1995 to conduct a hearing pursuant to Senate Resolution 120.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

SUPPORT FOR THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT AND LEBANESE AMERICAN UNIVER- SITY

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to comment on an issue which has important policy implications for the United States as a world leader in promoting education. With the end of the cold war, we, as a nation, must re-examine how the United States can most appropriately provide world leadership in the future. The need for the United States to continue to provide such leadership is not a serious contention. However, as we debate a foreign policy direction that will advance American interests in a more interdependent world, we should bear two important considerations in mind: We must act with budgetary responsibility and we must not assume that government itself is always the best agent to implement our international goals.

I believe that private entities, such as educational institutions, have an important role to play in advancing our foreign policy goals. American education is recognized throughout the world as one of our greatest national assets, and it can be invaluable in shaping America's image abroad, promoting political and social pluralism, instilling the American ideals of tolerance and freedom of expression, expanding markets for U.S. commodities and products, and encouraging private initiative and economic growth.

An American education is prestigious and in high demand in virtually every country. Those receiving such an education frequently rise to their country's most senior leadership positions in government and in the private sector. As effective instruments to spread American influence, privately sponsored American educational institutions undoubtedly surpass direct U.S. Government programs. Quite modest levels of government assistance can be leveraged by these private institutions to achieve fundamentally important American goals, and do so without costly government bureaucracy.

In no part of the world can the contribution of American education to

United States foreign policy be of greater significance than in the Middle East. Fortunately, we are in a strong position to use education as a cornerstone of our policy there because of the presence of two American educational institutions with which I happen to be personally acquainted: The American University of Beirut [AUB] and the Lebanese American University [LAU]. The excellent work of these two institutions deserve special attention. Both schools have long proved themselves as beacons of tolerance and rationality in that part of the world. Furthermore, in the future, these schools will have an increased importance as the Middle East looks for the institutional structures which will help the region move from the currently emerging formal peace to a more lasting warm peace.

Mr. President, as we know, the future of Lebanon, in no small measure, rests with the talent, intellect, and ingenuity of its people, especially the youth. Educating young Lebanese is essential, therefore, to rebuilding the country. LAU and AUB are instrumental in this rebuilding. These universities, moreover, promote the use of American-made goods, enhancing international reliance on American goods and services. Students who are educated by using American computers, for example, will rely on American computers when they pursue their careers. Furthermore, these institutions nurture democracy by educating successive generations of leaders who are committed to American democratic values and who understand the tangible economic, political, and social benefits that a commitment to democracy produces.

These New York State chartered institutions continue to have strong American ties and a long tradition of teaching students the value of an American education. As a result, their students learn to appreciate such fundamental American values as tolerance, freedom of thought and expression, and private initiative. Maintaining these attributes is extremely important to the people of Lebanon as well as to those in the region of the Middle East.

The American University of Beirut and the Lebanese American University have nurtured the best American tradition of voluntarism. Having been established by individual citizens motivated by a strong conviction, these institutions have had a responsibility to better society. Such a tradition continues today. I believe it is good policy for us to encourage this spirit of voluntarism and, in the process, achieve important United States goals such as helping to rebuild Lebanon's democracy and promoting regional sustainable development.

These educational institutions also help promote American culture and values amongst the influential decision makers in the Middle East. These universities train students who are then able to communicate, share values, and work with Americans in business, gov-

ernment the sciences, and other mutually beneficial endeavors. This has a direct impact on promoting free-market reforms in the countries of the Middle East. Graduates of AUB and LAU appreciate American entrepreneurship and market-based economies, and from their positions as leaders in both private firms and public agencies, they guide their countries in this direction. Their familiarity with American culture and products also opens opportunities for the United States to develop export markets and investments in the region.

AUB and LAU also are addressing other problems of concern to Americans such as health and environmental issues. They engage in innovative programs of study and research on issues of water quality, migration patterns, desertification and pollution abatement. Both institutions are leaders in high quality health care in the Middle East, which advances America's concern with global public health.

But perhaps the single most important contribution these institutions are making to American interests in the region comes in connection with the Middle East Peace process. They have given vital assistance to that process by creating an intellectual climate that encourages rational dialogue, and by educating men and women with the vision and skills to achieve conciliation and cooperation. And once a formal peace is finally achieved, AUB and LAU will be in the forefront to encourage a warm peace of meaningful interaction among all parties in the region.

The Administration, Mr. President, will soon deal with the difficult funding choices as the budget necessarily begins to decrease. And I understand that budget realities may dictate assistance to a smaller number of universities abroad than in the past. However, as decisions are being made to allocate funding levels, I strongly urge the Administration to maintain as a high priority continued funding for the American University of Beirut and the Lebanese American University. I am not alone in this conclusion, as clearly reflected by the language contained in both the House and Senate Appropriations Committee reports. The Senate report states:

The Committee continues to strongly support the important work carried out by institutions funded under the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) Program. The Committee support is based in part on the effective use of public resources to leverage private sector funds. The Committee believes that several institutions which have received funding under ASHA have distinguished records and deserve further support including: The American University of Beirut which has trained Middle Eastern leaders for 130 years in a strong liberal arts tradition encouraging freedom of expression, private initiative, and tolerance. Its academic quality, longstanding relationship with regional governments, network of prominent alumni and distinction as a hub of high level global expertise make the university a primary resource for regional development. The Lebanese American University